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THE NATURE AND SOURCES OF THE LAW. By John Chipman Gray. Second edition by Roland Gray. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1921. Pp. xviii, 348.

In the preface to this second edition of a work well known for its high merit, the editor tells us that Professor Gray projected a republication of it before his death, and had done some work in the execution of his purpose. His aim was to publish it in a form which would reach a larger number of readers. It is not easy for us to conceive of realizing such an aim in any marked degree, especially as the book has long enjoyed a popularity as wide as the "reading public" of such works. Nevertheless, the revision represents a real improvement upon the original edition; not a little material is added to the notes to illustrate statements in the text; and it contains some helpful changes in form, such as rearrangement of text, insertion of marginal titles, addition of explanatory notes for the benefit of the lay reader, etc. These changes and additions make the republication well worth while.

BURKE SHARTEL.

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ORGANIZED EFFORTS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Gustavus A. Weber. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1919. Pp. xv, 391.

This book, published under the auspices of the Institute for Government Research, in its *Studies in Administration*, is intended as a reference and guide to the organized agencies which have been established in such large numbers in recent years to convert the traditionally easy-going American administrative system into a governmental machine more suited to twentieth-century conditions. These agencies proved to be so numerous that, in order to keep the work within the limits of a single volume, it seemed necessary to exclude a considerable number of relevant organizations of the type of the civil service reform associations, the Short Ballot Association, and associations seeking to improve methods of judicial administration.

Within the area selected for analysis the various agencies are grouped in three main divisions: the first composed of agencies for research in government; the second, organs of central administrative control; and the third, legislative reference and bill-drafting bureaus. The bulk of the volume is concerned with the first group, in which is to be found a considerable description of the Institute for Government Research, a bibliography of congressional inquiries with special attention to the work of the Cockrell Committee of 1887, the Docking Commission of 1893, the Keep Committee of 1905, and President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, together with an account of the various state and city efficiency and economy commissions and unofficial agencies such as the bureaus of municipal research.

The second main division of the work includes references to the California State Board of Control, the Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs, the Supervision of Administration in Massachusetts, the Department of Finance

in Illinois, and the Tennessee State Budget Commission. In the sphere of city administration reference is made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City.

The third section opens with a reprint of the report of the American Bar Association Committee on Legislative Drafting, and then summarizes the work of the various agencies for bill drafting and for legislative reference. As complete a bibliography of materials as could be secured has been included. Dr. W. F. Willoughby has written as an introduction a very useful account of the development of the modern efficiency movement under the title, "The Modern Movement for Efficiency in the Administration of Public Affairs."

To the student of public administration, the value of such compilations as the present work is not to be measured, and it is much to be hoped that the Institute for Government Research will continue its interest in this sort of activity. Municipal government has been provided with its bibliography; but the task yet remains to be accomplished for administration, for legislation, for state government, and for other fields of investigation. Specifically, it is to be hoped that this volume will be kept up to date by frequent revisions. Already the number of new agencies of administration appearing since its publication is considerable, including among others the Congressional Committee on Reclassification of Salaries, a number of state committees having similar functions, Governor Smith's Reconstruction Committee, the Connecticut Commission on a Civil Administrative Code, the Maryland report by Griffenhagen and Associates, a flock of state departments of finance, the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement, the Administrative Board and the departments of business control and of efficiency of the state of Washington. Agencies such as the National Research Council, on the one hand, and the professional associations of civil employees, on the other, are also pressing for admission.

In preparing a compilation of this nature, it is always difficult to draw the lines of inclusion and exclusion. It may be suggested that the section referring to legislative drafting and reference agencies seems to have been somewhat forcibly included and to have required the relatively irrelevant reproduction of the American Bar Association Committee Report. Certainly it would seem that in a book summarizing the agencies for improvement of administration the work of the National Civil Service Reform League and its state and local analogues, the numerous commissions on reclassification and standardization, and perhaps publications like *Good Government* are entitled to recognition.

No attempt has been made by the author to evaluate critically the work of the different agencies; in many cases they have written their own accounts of their work. It would be interesting to know how high has been their mortality rate. Some were sinking to an early grave when the work was written; others have since ceased their activity. One leaves the work, however, with the very definite impression that the decade 1910-1920 will be rated by the historian of the epoch as a period of real improvement in

methods of administration, and with the conviction that the science of administration has been placed on a more substantial basis by the bibliographical and analytical summary herein presented.

*University of Chicago.*

LEONARD D. WHITE.

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A SELECTION OF CASES ON THE LAW OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND PERSONS.

By Edwin H. Woodruff. Third edition. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1920. Pp. xviii, 753.

Dean Woodruff's excellent casebook, which has so well stood the test of time and use, now appears in a third edition, with changes which promise to make it even more valuable and usable than the earlier editions. It has always had one very marked advantage over other casebooks in its field, in that it embraced not only the subjects of the domestic relations (Parent and Child, and Husband and Wife, including Marriage and Divorce), but also the subjects of incapacity—Infancy, Coverture, Alienage, Insanity, and Intoxication, the latter three being generally omitted from casebooks purporting to cover this field. This advantage is retained in the third edition and the editor has added many cases (most of them fairly recent) which indicate the development of the law in the subjects within the scope of the work. The progress of society has been reflected in the law as to married women perhaps better than in any other field, and Dean Woodruff's collection of cases makes possible a very interesting and suggestive survey of the changes already brought about both by statute and by judicial interpretation, and of the possibility of still further change. In the present edition many ancient and obsolete phases of the law have been relegated to footnotes (perhaps more might safely have been done in this direction) and many notes have been added which contain references to articles in legal periodicals. On many questions (as, for instance, the right of one spouse to recover for loss of consortium caused by injury to the other spouse, and the right of an infant to recover consideration paid by him under a contract which he later disaffirms) the book, though primarily designed as a tool for teaching, actually presents a more complete and informative discussion than is found in most textbooks. Altogether, the present edition, even more than the earlier editions, is a most excellent basis for the study of a very important field of the law which is too often slighted and inadequately treated in our law schools.

EVANS HOLBROOK.

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ALLIED SHIPPING CONTROL. By J. A. Salter. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1921. Pp. xxiii, 377.

The war has furnished us with many experiments which may, if properly interpreted, yield valuable lessons for peace time. In a sense, war time experiences were involved in extraordinary complications. On the other hand, developments that would ordinarily have required years of slow evolution